

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--sGNK co-purifies with GNK, suggesting they may form a higher-order complex. sGNK is phosphorylated by GNK *in vitro*, suggesting an interaction similar to that seen with Nek2 and C-Nap1. Activators and inhibitors of sGNK may thus be useful in enhancing or decreasing angiogenesis. Inhibitors of sGNK phosphorylation will block subsequent biological activities of the protein, such as interfering with cell division or differentiation or blocking a signaling pathway. Activators of sGNK are expected to enhance its biological properties.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15 , line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Other derivatives include covalent or aggregative conjugates of the polypeptides with other proteins or polypeptides, such as by synthesis in recombinant culture as N-terminal or C-terminal fusions. Examples of fusion proteins are discussed below in connection with oligomers. Further, fusion proteins can comprise peptides added to facilitate purification and identification. Such peptides include, for example, poly-His or the antigenic identification peptides described in U.S. Patent No. 5,011,912 and in Hopp et al., Bio/Technology 6:1204, 1988. One such peptide is the FLAG® peptide, Asp-Tyr-Lys-Asp-Asp-Asp-Lys (SEQ ID NO: 20), which is highly antigenic and provides an epitope reversibly bound by a specific monoclonal antibody, enabling rapid assay and facile purification of expressed recombinant protein. A murine hybridoma designated 4E11 produces a monoclonal antibody that binds the FLAG® peptide in the presence of certain divalent metal cations, as described in U.S. Patent 5,011,912, hereby incorporated by reference. The 4E11 hybridoma cell line has been deposited with the American Type Culture Collection under accession no. HB 9259. Monoclonal antibodies that bind the FLAG® peptide are available from Eastman Kodak Co., Scientific Imaging Systems Division, New Haven, Connecticut.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20 , line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Certain leucine zipper moieties preferentially form trimers. One example is a leucine zipper derived from lung surfactant protein D (SPD), as described in Hoppe et al. (*FEBS Letters* 344:191, 1994) and in U.S. Patent 5,716,805, hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. This lung SPD-derived leucine zipper peptide comprises the amino acid sequence Pro Asp Val Ala Ser Leu Arg Gln Gln Val Glu Ala Leu Gln Gly Gln Val Gln His Leu Gln Ala Ala Phe Ser Gln Tyr (SEQ ID NO: 21).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20 , line 29, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Another example of a leucine zipper that promotes trimerization is a peptide comprising the amino acid sequence Arg Met Lys Gln Ile Glu Asp Lys Ile Glu Glu Ile Leu Ser Lys Ile Tyr His Ile Glu Asn Glu Ile Ala Arg Ile Lys Lys Leu Ile Gly Glu Arg (SEQ ID NO: 22), as described in U.S. Patent 5,716,805. In one alternative embodiment, an N-terminal Asp residue is added; in another, the peptide lacks the N-terminal Arg residue.--